

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 21. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, MAY 22, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,
70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.
B. BLOUNT.
Lexington, Nov. 21. 47-1f

SHAD,
HERRINGS & } By the Barrel.
WHISKEY, }
For sale by D. BRADFORD,
Lexington, January 16. 3

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF
Williamson & McKinney,
ARE requested to come forward and settle their
accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and
wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-1

COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
For Sale by E. W. CRAIG.
January 20, 1815. 4-

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at
Sanders. August 7, 1814.

TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have
Wool, ready combed, to spin, at my Steam fac-
tory near Lexington. LEWIS SANDERS.
November 11, 1814. 45

Look to the Wilderness!

JOHN & DAVID W. RUTH, on Hill-Street,
near lawyer Haggins, respectfully inform the pub-
lic in general, that they have commenced the

Painting Business,

in all its various branches—those Gentlemen that
choose to favour them with their custom in town or
country, may by application rest assured it will be
executed in a cheap, fashionable and elegant man-
ner, with dispatch. Lexington, April 14, 1815.

N. B. HORSES will be taken in payment, at a
liberal price. 17-6

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Water Street,
opposite the new market house. It has a front of 22
feet on Water street, running back half the distance
from Water to High street.—Enquire of the printer.
11-1f March 13, 1815.

Coffee & Cotton.

6000 lbs. prime Green Coffee,
6000 Carolina long staple Cotton,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY
J. P. SCHATZELL.
14th April, 1815. 16-1f

Richard H. Chinn,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette Cir-
cuit and County Court, and also the adjoining Courts.
He will particularly attend to the collection of such
monies as he may obtain judgments for when re-
quested.—His office is kept on Short-street, Lex-
ington. April 3. 14-1f

COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at re-
duced prices, for sale at the Factory of
JOHN JONES. 34
Water-street, Lexington.

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Ho-
bson and Scott circuit courts—his place of resi-
dence is Lexington. Sept. 6, 1815. 36-1f

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has pur-
chased the DRUG STORE of JONAS WAIN-
WRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next
door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Chesapeake,
where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of
GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in
the cellar of the same room. 47-1f Lexington, November 20.

Woodford County, Set.

TAKEN UP by Lewis Sullivan of said county,
near Clear Creek Meeting-house, one SORREL
MARE, about 6 years old, about 14 hands high, a
blaze in her forehead, 3 legs white, and a little white
on the other foot, shod before, trot and paces, no
brands perceptible; appraised to \$18 before me
this 15th day of February, 1815. 19-3
J. DAVIDSON, J. R.

Bath County, March 11, 1815.

TAKEN UP by John M. Dougherty, living on
the Lick Branch, near Joseph House's mill, a brown
Mare, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old this spring
about 14 hands high, a small star in her forehead,
and a small saddle spot on the near side of her back,
the off hind foot white and a shoe on it—has been
nick'd, and rubbed on the sides with tannin, no
brands perceptible; appraised to \$20 before me.
19-3 WM. MORGAN, J. R. & C.

Notice.

As the subscriber intends to go and send to Phila-
delphia about the first day of July next, those in-
debted to him, either by bond, note or book-account,
will please make use of the present notice by call-
ing at his store and discharging their respective dues
previous to that day. Those failing to do it, will
find their debts lodged with suitable officers for col-
lection. WM. LEAVY.
May 10. 20

LEXINGTON PORTER & ALE BREWERY.

The subscriber will have on delivery in a few
days, ALE and PORTER in bottles. Having made
arrangements with the Glass-works at Maysville
for an extensive supply of bottles, he is enabled to
execute orders which may be sent from the country.
JOHN COLEMAN.
Lexington, May 10. 20



To be seen at Work

Second Door below the Insurance Bank.
THIS MACHINE
Has undergone several important improvements
since its appearance in this town.
Price of an eight-spindle machine for spinning cot-
ton, 75 dollars. A liberal credit will be given of
two-thirds of the price upon approved security, or
country produce taken in payment.
N. B.—Any person procuring ten subscribers,
shall have an elegant machine worth one hundred
dollars, for his trouble.
Wanted, a steady, industrious person, to take the
management of carding and roving cotton. 20

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 5th inst.
an apprentice to the Carpenter's trade, named Levi
McQuitty, between the age of 11 and 12 years.—
The above reward will be given, but no charges
paid. MATTHEW T. WOODS.
Lexington May 15 1815. 20-3*

Sale at Auction.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by
John D. Young, on the 8th day of February, 1815,
I shall proceed to sell at Public Sale, on WED-
NESDAY the 31st day of the present month, all
that LOT or parcel of GROUND, situate, lying
and being in the county of Fayette, on the waters of
Elkhorn, containing 14 acres one quarter and twenty-
five poles, being same ground purchased of Thomas
D. Owens by said John D. Young, said deed of
trust having been made by said John D. Young to
me, to secure me in the payment of six hundred
dollars.—The sale to take place at the court-house
door in Lexington, at 10 o'clock of said day.
R. HOLMES, Trustee.
May 13, 1815. 20-3 of John D. Young.

Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented
patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for
a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the goal.
I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this
machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by
competent judges that it will do the work of six
men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.
J. LAMSON.
May 13. 20

A Stocking Hosiery Wanted.

A GOOD WORKMAN, of steady habits, will
get constant employment and liberal wages, by
applying at the Gazette Office, or to the subscriber op-
posite Mrs. Russell's new building.
RICH. K. DOWLING.
April 16, 1815. 16-

ALLEN & GRANT,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that
they have removed to the Warehouse lately occu-
pied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior con-
veniences of their Warehouse, and its proximity to
the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it
their advantage to consign to them. Pittsburgh, May 6.

Town Lots.

IN the town of Lexington, Indiana Territory,
will be offered for sale at public vendue, on Tues-
day and Wednesday the 30th and 31st of May en-
suing, the sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The situation and prospect of this town are suffi-
cient to invite the attention of every person whose
object is to better their condition. A Printing Of-
fice will shortly be in operation.—Machinery of var-
ious description, are preparing for this town.—A
Nail-Factory now establishing.—Arrangements pend-
ing and certain shortly to complete the establish-
ment of a Bank.—Manufactories of Paint, Copperas
and Alum, anticipated shortly.—Red Paint, any
quantity in demand now, will be furnished within
two miles of the town. Natural benefits are nume-
rous that we omit to mention, that gives a decided
preference over many other towns.
On the day of sale in and out Lots will be offered
for sale at a credit of one year. The town is now
increasing beyond example.—Mechanics of every
description will meet with encouragement—and
every attention by
N. HUNT,
A. & R. STEEL, } Proprietors.
W. McFARLAND,
Lexington, April 22, 1815. 20-3

Wool Carding

WILL be carried on by the subscribers at their
FACTORY, on Water-street, just below Main-
Cross-street, and opposite to Mr. Logan's Tavern,
Lexington, at the customary prices. Their Card-
ing Engines are now getting ready by one of the
best wool carders in the state, and are ready to re-
ceive wool—the Cards are of the best quality, and
very fine. Those, therefore, who will favour them
with their custom, will have their work done in the
best manner.—One pound of clean lani will be ne-
cessary for every eight pounds of wool. The farm-
ers will please to take pains with their wool—to
have it clean of dirt and burrs—and the work shall be
done to please them. Also, it will be best for
the wool to be greased at the factory.
BRADFORD & BOWLES.
Alluvion Steam Mill & }
Factory, May 5, 1815. 5 19-3

To Book-Binders.

WISHING to decline business in this place, the
subscriber offers for sale his BOOK-BINDING
TOOLS, STOCK OF PAPER, LEATHER, &c.
The tools are nearly all new. A bargain will be
given, and a liberal credit, the purchaser giving ap-
proved security. THOMAS McCALL.
Lexington, May 1, 1815. 19-1f
Application by letter, post paid, will be at-
tended to.

LEXINGTON

Warm and Cold Baths.

THE subscribers inform the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that they
will have their BATH HOUSES in complete
order, by Monday the 8th instant.
Their troughs, cloths, &c. will be kept in
the neatest order, and they hope by their atten-
tion to merit the patronage of a generous pub-
lic. They have erected in addition to their
former Baths, an elegant Shower Bath. Sepa-
rate apartments, with female attendants, are
kept exclusively for the use of Ladies.
BOSHART & P. S. S.
Water-street, Lexington, }
May 5, 1815. 19-3

TO LET,

The House & Grounds

LATELY owned and occupied by John T. Ma-
son, Jr. Esq. situated one mile from the Court-house
in Lexington. For particulars, inquire of
THOS. G. PRENTISS. 19-1f
May 7th, 1815.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF CUT AND WROUGHT

NAILS,

Made at the Penitentiary, to be had (wholesale
or retail) of DANL. BRADFORD. 11
Lexington, May 5, 1815.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to JOHN WOODRUFF of
Tennessee, are requested to come forward and
make immediate payment to me, as I am authorized
to receive and receipt for the same.
C. MERRISON, Agent
for J. Woodruff.
May 5, 1815. 19-3

Horses Lost.

STRAYED from Dr. Marshall's farm, between
Lexington and Versailles, on Monday last, two
horses—one a Dark Bay, 5 or 6 years old, 15 1/2
hands high, nick'd, he has not shedded yet. The
other a Chestnut Sorrel, of the same height and age,
butly nick'd—neither has any white or mark that is
noticed. The Bay was raised near Winchester
—the other near this place. They went off with a
light gray horse of Dr. Fishback's. A liberal re-
ward will be given for the delivery of these horses at
Mr. Castleman's store—or for information where
they may be found. CABELL HARRISON.
Lexington, May 3, 1815. 19-3

Strayed or Stolen

On the 1st of this month, THREE HORSES
—One a Dark Chestnut Sorrel Horse, about 14
1/2 hands high, both hind feet white, a switch
tail, and had the distemper—Another a Dark
Bay, very old, with a star in his forehead,
reach'd mane and bob tail.—The other a
Bright Sorrel Mare, switched tail, and I think
both hind feet white. It is probable they have
gone to Frankfort, if they are not stolen. Any
person taking them up, and delivering them
at the Circus, shall be handsomely rewarded.
Lexington, May 6. 19-1f

Elihan Henry & Co.

Carry on the Blacksmith's business in all its branches,
in the brick shop on Limestone street, a few
steps above the jail, on the opposite side of the street.
They will always keep on hand, warranted Axes,
Hoes, Ploughs, Hinges, and all other articles in their
line; they will execute all orders with dispatch, &c.
in the best manner. They will be always prepared
to shoe horses in superb style; their charge for
shoeing all round is 10s. 6d. and so in proportion for
fewer shoes. Lexington, May 1—13



Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To authorize the issuing of treasury notes for
the service of the year one thousand eight
hundred and fourteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the secretary of
the treasury, with the approbation of the presi-
dent of the United States, be, and he is hereby
authorized to cause treasury notes for a sum
not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars,
to be prepared, signed, and issued, at the treas-
ury of the United States, in the manner here-
inafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
said treasury notes shall be respectively signed
in behalf of the United States, by persons to be
appointed for that purpose by the president of
the United States, two of whom shall sign
each note; and they shall receive, as a com-
pensation for that service, at the rate of seven-
ty-five cents for every hundred notes thus sig-
ned by them respectively, and the said notes
shall likewise be countersigned by the register
of the treasury, or in case of his sickness or
absence, by the treasurer, of the U. States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
said treasury notes shall be prepared of such
denominations as the secretary of the treasury,
with the approbation of the president of the U.
States, shall, from time to time, direct; and
such of the said notes as shall be of a denom-
ination less than one hundred dollars, shall be
payable to bearer and be transferable by deli-
very alone, and shall bear no interest; and
such of the said notes as shall be of the de-
nomination of one hundred dollars, or upwards,
may be made payable to order, and transfera-
ble by delivery and assignment, endorsed on
the same, and bearing an interest from the day
on which they shall be issued, at the rate of
five and two fifths per centum per annum; or they
may be made payable to bearer, and transfera-
ble by delivery alone, and bearing no interest,
as the secretary of the treasury with the ap-
probation of the president of the U. States
shall direct.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it
shall be lawful for the holders of the aforesaid
treasury notes bearing an interest, and of
the treasury notes bearing an interest at the
rate of five and two fifths per centum per an-

num, to present them at any time, in sums not
less than one hundred dollars, to the treasury
of the United States, or to any commissioner
of loans; shall be entitled to receive therefor
the amount of the said notes, in a certificate of
funded stock, bearing interest at seven per
centum per annum, and the holders of the
aforesaid notes bearing an interest of five and
two fifths per centum, shall be entitled to re-
ceive therefor the amount of the said notes,
including the interest due on the same, in a
like certificate or certificates of funded stock,
bearing an interest of six per centum per an-
num, from the first day of the calendar month
next ensuing that in which the said notes shall
thus be respectively presented, and payable
quarter yearly, on the same days whereon the
interest of the funded debt is now payable.—
And the stock thus to be issued shall be trans-
ferable in the same manner as the other funded
stock of the United States; the interest on the
same, and its eventual reimbursement, shall
be effected out of such funds as have been or
shall be established by law for the payment
and reimbursement of the funded public debt
contracted since the declaration of war against
Great Britain. And the faith of the United
States is hereby pledged to establish sufficient
revenues, and to appropriate them as an addi-
tion to the said fund, if the same shall, at any
time hereafter, become inadequate for effect-
ing the purpose aforesaid: Provided however,
and be it further enacted, That it shall be
lawful for the United States to reimburse the
stock thus created, at any time after the last
day of December, one thousand eight hundred
and twenty-four.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it
shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury
to cause the treasury notes which, in pursu-
ance of the preceding section, shall be deli-
vered up and exchanged for funded stock, and
also the treasury notes which shall have been
paid to the United States for taxes, duties or
demands, in the manner hereinafter provided,
to be re-issued, and applied anew, to the same
purposes, and in the same manner, as when
originally issued.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the
treasury notes authorized to be issued by this
act, shall be every where received in all pay-
ments to the United States. On every such
payment the notes shall be received for the
amount of both the principal and the interest,
which on the day of such payment may appear
due on such of the notes as shall bear interest,
thus given in payment; and the interest on
the said notes bearing an interest, shall on
such payments be computed at the rate of one
cent and one half of a cent per day, on every
hundred dollars of principal; and each month
shall be computed as containing thirty days.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any
person making payment to the United States
in the said treasury notes into the hands of
any collector, receiver of public moneys or
other public officer or agent, shall, on books
kept according to such forms as shall be pre-
scribed by the secretary of the treasury, give
duplicate certificates of the number and respec-
tive amount of each and every treasury
note, and of the interest thereon, in case the
same shall bear interest, thus paid by such
person; and every collector, receiver of public
moneys or other public officer or agent, who
shall thus receive in payment any of the said
treasury notes bearing interest, shall on pay-
ment of the same into the treasury or into one
of the banks where the public moneys are or
may be deposited, receive credit both for the
principal and for the interest computed as
aforesaid, which on the day of such last men-
tioned payment shall appear due on the note
or notes thus paid in: Provided always, that
in the settlement of his accounts he shall be
charged for the interest accrued on such note
or notes, from the day on which the same shall
have been received by him in payment as aforesaid,
to the day on which the same shall be paid
as aforesaid: And provided also, That no
charge or deduction on account of interest
shall be made in respect to any bank into
which payments as aforesaid may be made to
the United States, either by individuals or by
collectors, receivers or public officers or
agents, and which payment shall be received
by such bank as specie, and credit given to the
treasurer of the United States for the amount
thereof, including the interest accrued and
due on such notes, from the day on which the
same shall have been received by such bank
on account of the U. States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the
secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby
authorized, with the approbation of the presi-
dent of the United States, to cause the said
treasury notes to be issued at the par value
thereof, in payment of services, of supplies or
of debts, for which the United States are or
may be answerable by law, to such person and
persons as shall be willing to accept the same
in payment; and to deposit portions of the said
notes in the loan offices or in state banks for
the purpose of paying the same to the public
creditors as aforesaid; and to borrow money
on the credit of the said notes; or to sell the
same at a rate not under par; and it shall be
a good execution of this provision, to pay such
notes to such banks as will receive the same
at par, and give credit to the treasurer of the
United States for the amount thereof, on the
day on which the said notes shall thus be
issued and paid to such bank or banks respec-
tively.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it
shall and may be lawful for the holder of any
treasury notes issued, or authorized to be is-
sued, under any laws heretofore passed, to
convert the same into certificates of funded
debt, upon the same terms and in the same
manner heretofore provided, in relation to
the treasury notes authorized by this act,
bearing an interest of five and two fifths per
centum.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That a
sum of forty thousand dollars, to be paid out
of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise
appropriated be, and the same is hereby ap-
propriated, for defraying the expense of pre-
paring, printing, engraving, signing and other-
wise incident to the issuing of the treasury
notes authorized by this act.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if
any person shall falsely make, forge or coun-
terfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made,
forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or
assist in falsely making or counterfeiting any
note, in imitation of or purporting to be a
treasury note as aforesaid; or shall falsely
alter or cause or procure to be falsely altered,
or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering
any treasury note issued as aforesaid; or

shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to
pass, utter or publish as true, any false, forged
or counterfeited note, purporting to be a treas-
ury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be
falsely made, forged or counterfeited; or shall
pass, utter or publish, as true, any falsely al-
tered treasury note issued as aforesaid, know-
ing the same to be falsely altered; or shall be
directly or indirectly knowingly concerned in
any of the offences aforesaid; every such per-
son shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of
felony; and being thereof convicted by due
course of law, shall be sentenced to be impris-
oned and kept to hard labor, for a period not
less than three years nor more than ten years,
and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thou-
sand dollars.

February 24, 1815.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the regulation of the courts of justice of
Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the judges of the
general court of the Indiana territory shall, in
each and every year, hold two sessions of the
said court at Vincennes, in the county of
Knox, on the first Mondays of February and
September; at Corydon, in the county of Har-
rison, on the third Mondays of February and
September; and at Brookville, in the county
of Franklin, on the first Mondays next succeed-
ing the fourth Mondays of February and Sep-
tember; which courts respectively shall be
composed of at least two of the judges ap-
pointed by the government of the United States;
and no person or persons, acting under the
authority and appointment of the said territo-
ry, shall be associated with the said judges.
[Signed as above.]

February 24, 1815.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For granting and securing to Anthony Shane
the right of the United States to a tract of
land in the state of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That in consideration
of valuable and faithful services, rendered to
the United States, during the present war, by
Anthony Shane, a half breed Indian, there
be granted to him all the right of the U.
States to a tract of land, to contain three hun-
dred and twenty acres, lying on the river St.
Mary's, at a place called Shane's Crossing,
within the limits of the state of Ohio, but in
a part thereof to which the Indian title has
not yet been extinguished: the said tract to be
located in a convenient form, and so as to
comprehend the said Anthony Shane's improve-
ments.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That as
soon as the Indian title to the territory, com-
prehending the said tract, shall be extinguish-
ed, the said three hundred and twenty acres
shall be surveyed under the authority of the
United States, and a patent therefor shall be
granted to the said Anthony Shane, or if not
then living, to his children and legal repre-
sentatives, to hold the same to them and their
heirs.

February 24, 1815.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Farrington Barkelow, adminis-
trator of Mary Rappleyea.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the accounting
officers of the treasury be, and they are here-
by authorized and directed to ascertain, ac-
cording to the provisions of the laws hereto-
fore in existence on the subject, the amount
due Farrington Barkelow, administrator of the
estate and effects of Mary Rappleyea on two
loan office certificates issued to Mary Rappleyea
from the loan office of New Jersey, both dated
the eighth of June, one thousand seven hun-
dred and seventy-eight, the one numbered one
thousand five hundred and sixty-four, for six
hundred dollars, the other, two hundred and
ninety four, for five hundred dollars, with such
interest as still remains due thereon, and that
the amount which shall be found to be due be
paid to the said Farrington Barkelow, as ad-
ministrator as aforesaid, to be distributed ac-
cording to law.

February 2, 1815.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to
amend the act laying duties on licenses to
retailers of wines, spirituous liquor, and for-
eign merchandise, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the fourth section of
the act, entitled "An act to amend the act lay-
ing duties on licenses to retailers of wines,
spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, and
for other purposes," shall be construed to ex-
tend to and include any still, boiler, or other
vessel, used in distillation, burnt or otherwise
destroyed, whether the burning or destruction
shall have taken place before or since the pas-
sage of the above recited act.

February 4, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Uriah Coolidge and James
Burnham.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the secretary of the
navy be, and he is hereby authorized and re-
quired to pay to Uriah Coolidge and James
Burnham, of the town of Portland, in the dis-
trict of Maine, out of the funds appropriated
to the support and maintenance of wounded
seamen on board private armed vessels, such
a sum as will compensate them for taking care
of, and procuring medical aid for, Peter Char-
ry, Thomas Robinson, John Hart, Thomas Bal-
ley, Peter Ridley, and Jos. Sawyer, six seamen
belonging to the crew of the private armed
schooner Siro, who were wounded by an explo-
sion of the arm chest, during a cruise in the
summer of the year eighteen hundred and thir-
teen, five of whom, when brought to land, to
wit, Peter Charry, Thomas Robinson, John
Hart, Thomas Bailey, and Peter Ridley, were
placed under the care of the said Uriah Cool-
idge, and one, to wit, Joseph Sawyer, under the
care of the said James Burnham, there being
no marine hospital in said town; also that the

secretary be authorized to allow for the funeral charges of such of said seamen as died of their wounds aforesaid; Provided, however, That the abovementioned allowance shall not exceed the accustomed rates of hospital charges in similar cases.

February 15, 1815.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorize the purchase of a tract of land for the use of the United States.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be purchased for the use of the United States, the whole or such part of that tract of land situate adjoining the village of Plattsburg, in the state of New-York, on which Forts Mureau and Brown, and other works, barracks, arsenals, hospitals, and other public buildings now stand, as shall be by him judged requisite for the military purposes of the United States.

February 8, 1815.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Further supplementary to an act entitled 'An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners appointed by virtue of the act entitled 'An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory,' shall be, and they are hereby authorized to decide, in a summary way, upon the quantity or boundary of the land contained in any grant or deed exhibited before them, by any of the claimants of lands released to the United States, agreeably to said act, according to such maps, surveys, or other evidence, as now exist, or which they may be now able to procure, without requiring or permitting any other survey to be made.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall be and they are hereby authorized to allow and receive, in all cases, except those where femme covert are parties, as sufficient legal releases, assignments, and powers, required by said act, and the supplement thereto, and as lawful conveyances, all such instruments as may be executed by the party, or his, her, or their attorney or attorneys, lawfully empowered, and either acknowledged by the party making the same, before some judge, or justice of the peace, notary public mayor, recorder or alderman of a corporation, or master in chancery, or one of the said commissioners, or proved by other evidence to the satisfaction of the commissioners to have been duly executed by the party.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby authorized, in all cases where the releases, assignments and powers required by the act aforesaid, already presented, or which may be presented, on or before the third Monday in March inst. or powers of attorney, by which said releases shall have been, or shall be made, shall be, in the judgment of the commissioners aforesaid, defectively drawn or executed, to allow a further time, not exceeding two months, from and after the said third Monday in March inst. to perfect the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby authorized to admit and finally settle all such claims as have been, or may be, within the time limited, duly released, assigned, and transferred to the United States, any thing in the said original act, or any supplement thereto, to the contrary notwithstanding; and to administer oaths, or take affirmations, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, in all cases where necessary.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized, from time to time, to cause to be issued such certificates of stock as are specified in the said original act, and supplement thereto, to such claimant or claimants, whose claim may be decided on and reported by the commissioners, on receiving such report in relation to such claim, from the said commissioners.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the releases, assignments, and powers, required by the act aforesaid, and the supplement thereto, now received, and which may be hereafter received, shall be recorded by the secretary of the said commissioners, and the said records returned with all other papers and documents in relation to said claims, when the business of the said commissioners shall be closed, to the office of the Secretary of State; and the said secretary shall be paid by the secretary of the Treasury of the United States, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, at the rate of twelve and a half cents for each and every hundred words contained in each instrument so recorded.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That on the dissolution of the said board of commissioners, and the performance of the duties assigned them, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, if in his judgment he shall consider the said commissioners entitled to any further additional compensation for their services than is now provided for, to cause them to be paid such other and further sums, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as he shall think just and reasonable: Provided, That such additional compensation shall not exceed fifty cents to each commissioner, for every deed or evidence of title which shall be submitted to their examination and decision, in pursuance of the provisions of the said original act, and the supplements thereto.

March 3, 1815.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Henry Nimmo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be refunded and paid to Henry Nimmo, of Warren, in the state of Rhode Island and Providence plantations, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars; it being so much money paid by said Nimmo for duties upon the importation of one hundred bags of cotton, the growth and produce of the United States.

February 23, 1815.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To alter and establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post roads be, and the same are hereby discontinued, that is to say: From Columbia, by Shelbyville and Winchester, to Fayetteville, in Tennessee. From Tellico, in Tennessee, by Amoy river,

Vaustown, and Turkeytown, to Fort Stoddard, in Mississippi territory; and from Tuckabatchy, by Tensaw and Fort Stoddard, to Pascagoula river, in Mississippi territory. From Cynthia to Georgetown, in Kentucky. In North Carolina, from Washington to Lake Landing, on Matamuskee. From Concord by Loudon, Gilmanston, Meredith, New Holderness, to Plymouth; thence by New Hampton, Sanbornton, Northfield and Canterbury, to Concord.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following be established post roads, that is to say:

IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

From Concord by Salisbury, Andover, New Chester, Bridgewater, Plymouth, thence by New Holderness, New Hampton, Sanbornton, Salisbury to Concord. From Concord, to Friesburg Maine. From Exeter, by Brentwood, Poplin, Raymond, Candia, and Pembroke to Concord.

IN VERMONT.

From Chester South village, by Andover, Weston, Land Grove, and Peru, to Manchester. From Salem, New York, by Rupert, Paullet, Middleton, and Ira, to Rutland.

IN MAINE.

From Kennebunk to Alfred. From Prospect, by Mount Ephraim, to Frankfort.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From Hosack, New-York, by Pawnal, Vermont, to Williamstown. From Northampton, by Hadley, Sunderland, and Montague, to Northfield. From Foxborough, by Mansfield and Norton, to Taunton.

IN CONNECTICUT.

That the post road from Norwalk, by Reading, to Danbury, pass through Saugatuck, and by the town house in Reading.

IN NEW-YORK.

From Hadley Landing, in Saratoga, to Lazen, in Warren county. From Hamilton Village, by Guiderland, Berne, Schoharie court house, the brick church, in Cobleskill, Colonel I. Steward's, and Maryland, to Milford. From West Point to Haverstraw. From Hurd Mills, in Coventry, to Oxford. That the mail from Huntington be carried by the north road to Smithtown, instead of the south road. From Stillwater, by Dunning street, in Malta, and the south end of Saratoga Lake, to Ballstown Springs, thence by the north end of Saratoga Lake, and by Rogers' mills to Stillwater. From Manlius, in Onondaga county, to Elbridge, in Camillus, thence to Auburn, in Cayuga county. From Bainbridge through Coventry to Green.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

From Newark, by Orange Dale and Hanover, to Morristown. From Asbury, in Mansfield township, by Hackett's town Greenville, Newtown, and Frankford, to Deckerstown.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From Huntington, by Woodcock Valley, Bedford, and Cumberland Valley, to Cumberland in Maryland. From Mercer to New-Castle. From Lancaster to Lebanon. From York, by Dover, Ross Town, Lewisburg, and Lisburn, to Carlisle.

IN OHIO.

From Zanesville to Coshocton. From Wheeling, in Virginia, by Stephen Scott's at the mouth of Fishing Creek, to Marietta. From Delaware, in Ohio, by Norton, Upper Sandusky, and Lower Sandusky, to Fort Meigs. From Lebanon to Hamilton.

IN MARYLAND.

From Baltimore, by Queenstown, Hillsborough, and Denton, to Milford. From Westminster, in Frederick county, through Uniontown, Middleburgh, Greenham, Mechanick's town, and Cave town, to Hagerstown. From Elkton by Sabinton to Georgetown cross roads.

IN VIRGINIA.

From Lindsay's Store by Barboursville and Standardsville to Harrisonburg. From Richmond to Lindsay's store, in Albemarle county. From Colesville, in Chesterfield county, by Halcomb's and Dennis's, to Amelia court house; in lieu of the present route from Colesville to Amelia court house. From Parkersburg, in Wood county, to Point Pleasant; that the route from Hopkins' tavern to Powhatan court house, pass by Genito Bridge. That the postmaster general be authorized to send a mail from Port Tobacco in Maryland, to Hanover town, so long as a stage shall run on that route. From the town of Petersburg, Virginia, by the Double Bridges and John Key's tavern in the county of Lunenburg, to Charlotte court house. From Williamsburg, in Charlotte county, by Doctor Sneed's in Halifax county, to Cunningham's store in Person county, North Carolina.

IN KENTUCKY.

From Cynthia, by Paris and Winchester, to Richmond. From Louisville to Clarksville, Tennessee. From Lexington to Georgetown. From Cincinnati, by Kennedy's, Gaines's, and Arnold's, on the ridge road, to Georgetown. From Glasgow to Allen court house, and from Allen court house to Bowling Green. From Middletown to Westport.

IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

From Washington, by Bath, John Adam's, the Log House Landing, on Pungo river, and Germantown, to the Lake Landing in Matamuskee. From Tarborough to Cobbs' Bridge, in Edgecomb county. From Bryant's cross roads to Windsor. From Tarborough to Scotland Neck. From Pittsborough, by Liberty and Gardner's store, to Lexington.

IN TENNESSEE.

From Nashville, by Harpeth settlement, and Shelbyville, to Fayetteville. From Rhea court house, by Highwasy Garrison, Ross' Fort, and Fort Jackson, to Fort St. Stephens.

IN SOUTH-CAROLINA.

From Marion court house, by Harleysville, to Marlborough, to return by Brownsville to Marion court house. From Cheraw court house, by the burnt Saw Mills, on Lynch's creek, Williamsburg court house, and Murray's Ferry, on Santee, to Monk's Corner.

IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

From the Choctaw agency, by John Ford's, on Pearl river, to New Orleans in the state of Louisiana.

IN THE ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

From Johnson court house to Salem in Kentucky.

March 1, 1815.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

VIENNA CONGRESS.

PARIS, March 17.

The official declaration which is to terminate the congress, is already in circulation among the diplomatists at Vienna. The following is the text of that important document, which is attributed to the celebrated M. De. Gentz, secretary to the Congress.

DECLARATION.

The European powers have assembled at Vienna to consolidate the basis fixed by the peace of Paris. This labor was as complicated as it was difficult. It was requisite to re-establish what twenty-five years of anarchy had destroyed; to reconstruct the political edifice from its

ruins; to restore fallen states; to circumscribe others within just limits; and to dispose of a number of countries left vacant by the subversion of the power by which they had been overthrown.

It was also requisite, by a wise distribution of force among the principal states, to prevent the preponderance of any particular power, and thereby obviate the return of those dangers, which have recently instructed and astonished the world.

This magnificent object has been accomplished; great obstacles have been removed, delicate questions decided, and contradictory pretensions reconciled.

If the Congress has not equalled every expectation, satisfied the wishes and consoled the misfortunes which have weighed heavily on individuals and nations; if in fine, it has not attained to that ideal perfection which has been so often and so vainly anticipated; it has at least fulfilled the various duties devolved upon it. In regulating all those interests, the collision of which might again involve Europe in new convulsions, it has given satisfaction to all parties; mitigated inevitable sacrifices by evident advantages, and deaf to every other voice but that of suffering and exhausted humanity, sacrificed the transient eclat which a conduct less conciliating might have shed on its labors, to the necessity of a permanent peace.

The sovereigns, in separating, aware that a new era is about commencing for the world, acknowledge that their primary duty will be to maintain that peace which was purchased by so many generous efforts and painful sacrifices; by the heroic devotion of nations and the glory of soldiers. They feel the necessity of devoting themselves anew to those salutary occupations from which they had been too often withdrawn by the recent convulsions; reviving the arts, improving the laws, and ameliorating the happiness of nations. They are more than ever convinced that the security and strength of states can be guaranteed only by the wisdom of the government and love of the people. That the most positive conventions, the most solemn treaties, and the profoundest combinations of diplomacy, are but useless auxiliaries if justice and moderation do not preside in the cabinet; and that the best guarantee of the general tranquility consists in the disposition of each power to respect the rights of its neighbors; as will their decision firmly pronounced to make common cause against all nations, who in continuing this principle shall dare to pass the boundaries assigned to them in the political system.

The sovereigns in separating, united by their past misfortunes, and a sense of their present interests, have concluded a simple and sacred alliance, that of making every consideration subordinate to the inviolable maintenance of peace, and to suffice in its birth every project tending to destroy it by all the means which Providence has placed in their hands.

May the nations of Europe repose with confidence under this solemn union!—May hope and security again dawn amidst them, accompanied with the labors of peace and the progress of the arts! May frightful alarms no longer call to remembrance those cruel misfortunes, of which the sovereigns are jealous to prevent forever the return! May religion, respect for the legitimate authorities, submission to the laws, and abhorrence of every thing that may tend to disturb the public order and repose, become the new ties of society! May all nations be united to each other in useful relations, and banish from among them every other jealousy but that of the virtues! Homage, in fine, to this great and eternal principle—that the happiness of individuals and nations depends upon the welfare of the whole!

Declaration of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to the French, and particularly to the Parisians.

After an abdication, the circumstances of which you are acquainted with; after a Treaty, all the articles of which have been violated; after having seen my retreat penetrated by numerous assassins all sent by the Bourbons; after having seen the French Ministers intriguing at Vienna, to wrest from me the asylum to which I was reduced, and to take from my wife and son the States which had been guaranteed to them; from that son whose birth inspired you with so lively a joy, and who ought to have been to all the Sovereigns a sacred pledge—All these attempts made in violation of plighted faith, having restored to me my throne and liberty.

Frenchmen! soon I shall be in my capital; I come surrounded by my brave brethren in arms—after having delivered our provinces of the South, and my good city of Lyons from the reign of fanaticism which is that of the Bourbons. Fifteen days have sufficed me to unite these faithful warriors, the honor of France; and before the 20th of this month, your happy Emperor, the Sovereign of your choice, will put to flight those slothful Princes, who wish to render you tributary to foreigners, and the contempt of Europe. France shall still be the happiest country in the world. The French shall still be the Great Nation—Paris shall still be the Great Queen of Cities, as well as the seat of science and of the arts.

In concert with you, I will take measures, in order that the state may be governed constitutionally, and that a wise liberty may never degenerate into licentiousness.

I will mitigate to the satisfaction of all, those imposts become odious, which the

Bourbons gave you their princely word they would abolish, under the title of Droits Reunis, and which they have re-established under the title of indirect imposition.

Property shall be without distinction respected and sacred, as well as individual liberty.

The general tranquility shall be constantly the object of my efforts commerce, our flourishing manufactures and agriculture, which under my reign attained to so high a prosperity, shall be relieved from the enormous impost with which an ephemeral government have burthened them.

Every thing shall be restored to order, and the dissipation of the finances of the state to gratify the luxury of the court, shall be immediately repressed.

No vengeance, it is far from my heart; the Bourbons have set a price on my head, I will protect them: I will deliver them to their allies, if they wish it, or to that foreign country where their chief has already for nineteen years, and where he may continue this glorious reign. To this my vengeance is limited.

Be calm, Parisians, and you national guards of that noble city—you have already rendered such great services—you, who but for treason, would have been enabled to defend it for some hours longer, against those Allies who were ready to fly from France. Continue to protect property and civil liberty: then you will have deserved well of your country and of your emperor.

From my Imperial General Headquarters, Bourgoine, March 8, 1815.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
(Countersigned) BERTRAND,
The General of Division.

LYONS, 13th March, 1815.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution of the empire, Emperor of the French, &c. &c.

Considering that the house of lords is in part composed of persons who have borne arms against France, and who have an interest in the re-establishment of feudal rights, in the destruction of equality among the different classes, in annulling the sales of the national property, and finally to rob the people of the rights acquired by them in 25 years of hard fighting against the enemies of the national glory.

Considering that the powers of the deputies of the legislative body had expired, and therefore that the house of commons has no longer a national character—that a part of this house has rendered itself unworthy of the confidence of the nation in adhering to the re-establishment of the feudal nobility, abolished by the constitutions accepted by the people; in making France pay debts contracted in foreign countries to form coalitions and pay armies to fight against the French people; in giving to the Bourbons the title of legitimate king, which amounted to declare as rebels the French people and the armies; in proclaiming as the only good Frenchmen the emigrants, who during 25 years have torn the bosom of their country, and violated all the rights of the people in consecrating the principle that the nation was made for the throne, and not the throne for the nation.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The house of lords is dissolved.

Art. 2. The house of commons is dissolved; it is ordered that each of the members called and arrived at Paris since the 7th March last return home without delay.

Art. 3. The electoral college of all the departments of the empire shall meet at Paris in the course of the month of May next, in an extraordinary meeting in the Champ de Mai, for the purpose of correcting and modifying our constitutions, agreeably to the interests and will of the nation, and at the same time to attend the coronation of the empress, our dear and well beloved wife, and also that of our dearly beloved son.

Art. 4. Our grand marshal, performing the duties of major general of the grand army, is charged to take the necessary measures for publishing the present decree.

NAPOLEON.

By the emperor.
The marshal performing the function of major general of the grand army.
(Signed) BERTRAND.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.

LONDON, March 16.

A mail arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, bringing letters and newspapers of the 4th of January. It is with regret that we learn from them that our ambassador, lord Strangford, who had formerly been so agreeable to the court of Braganza, is now treated there with a coolness which renders his situation so insupportable, that he is about returning. The motive for this conduct towards our ambassador is the discontent which the court of Brazil manifests at some articles in the last treaty, and the bad success of its attempts to obtain some change or modification of them. The part of this treaty which displeases them most is, that relative to the slave trade, and the limitation which is put to it. The prince of Brazil has finally signified his determination not to return to Europe; and the vessel commanded by capt. Beresford, which was magnificently decorated to receive his royal highness and family, is on the point of returning without having on board these illustrious personages.

Lord Castlereigh is so unwell as to be confined to his house; he has not been present at the late sittings of the house of

commons. It is said the noble lord has been sick ever since the arrival of the late news from France.—*Morn. Chron.*

Revolution and Massacre in Tunis.

FLORENCE, February 15.

The most tragical events have lately taken place in Tunis. The reigning family has been totally exterminated.—The following extracts from two letters written at Goulette, which we have received by the way of Livourne. We may depend on the correctness of the facts they contain.

GOULETTE, January 20.

Sidi Mahmoud Flassen, cousin of the reigning bey of Tunis, enjoyed the confidence of his sovereign, whom he attempted to render odious to the people by all possible means, and for a long time meditated his ruin. In the night of the 16th of December, after 11 o'clock, Flassen, at the head of a great number of conspirators and slaves of different religions, and having apparently seduced the greatest part of the Seraglio, entered the apartments of the bey and plunged with his own hand a poinard into the heart of the old man. At the same moment the conspirators threw themselves on the partizans of Sidi Ottoman. During three hours the friends of the assassinated prince defended themselves with desperation. Many were killed, and nearly all wounded; but in the end they found it necessary to submit to the usurper, who, in the midst of the carnage, had the good fortune to escape unhurt himself.

While the interior of the Seraglio was inundated with blood, the people and the troops, accustomed to similar scenes, quietly waited for the development of the horrid tragedy.

The two sons of the unhappy Sidi Ottoman were in their different beds with their wives at the moment of the massacre of their father. They scarcely had time to fly in their shirts, and to scale the walls of the Seraglio, followed by a few others, leaving to the mercy of the conspirators their wives, who were massacred without pity. The two princes went immediately to the suburbs, collecting as many of the inhabitants as they could, and presented themselves at the gates of the city in hopes of being supported by the people, but no one took up arms for them. They then endeavored to make their escape, and threw themselves into a barque to go to Goulette. They reached there in the morning; but Mahmoud had been beforehand with them, and the authority was already in his hands. They were instantly arrested: certain of their fate, they would have thrown themselves into the sea, but were prevented and closely pinioned, and put on two mules to conduct to Tunis. At a short distance from the city they were met by their barbarous cousin, who ordered their throats cut on the highway. Mahmoud then returned to Tunis, where he was recognized the absolute master of the regency. He has given his daughter in marriage to Sidi Soliman Kiaja, chief of a powerful party under the former dynasty, and who had great influence over the people. By this means he gained him entirely to his cause.

The prime minister of the new sovereign is Jussuf Koggia Sappatappa, to whom the bey has promised his sister—Jussuf is a ferocious man, who has began his ministerial career by ordering the hanging of Moriano Stinka, who enjoyed the favor of Sidi Ottoman, but who had merited the general hatred by his cruelty to slaves, and his insolence towards the European consuls. He was a renegade, born at Sorrente, in the kingdom of Naples, of a poor and obscure family, and who was a slave at the age of twelve years; he had become the abject of the person and estates of his master. They have seized all his riches, which were immense. The renegade physician Mah. met has lately been strangled by the order of the same minister.

January 23.

Jussuf Koggia has enjoyed but a few moments the post to which he was raised by the last revolution. After the massacre of the family of Ottoman, he formed a project to destroy the usurper and his sons, and to mount the throne himself.

The 22d he came out of the Seraglio, & went throughout Tunis with the pomp of a sovereign. He ordered money to be distributed to the soldiers to prepare them for a new revolution. The regent was informed of this; and when Jussuf Koggia returned to the Seraglio, the chief of the Mamelukes arrested him in the name of the bey, & seized him fast by the beard. Koggia drew his poinard, & mortally wounded the Mameluke chief, & severely the soldiers who surrounded him; but in spite of his vigorous resistance, he was thrown to the ground, and carried all bloody and half dead to the presence of the bey. The latter, after having reproached him with his treachery and ingratitude, ordered his head to be cut off on the spot, which was instantaneously done. The enraged populace dragged his corpse all over the city, and the military had much difficulty to tear from them the horrid remains of the mutilated carcass. His partizans are arrested, and great changes are rumored. The soldiers have taken the oath of fidelity to Sadi Mahmoud Flassen, and the massacres have ceased. Every one has quietly returned to his ordinary occupations, as if nothing had happened.

[Sidi Ottoman succeeded Hamuda Pacha, his brother, who died the 24th of September last, after a peaceful reign of thirty-two years.]—*French Paper.*

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 22.

Our subscribers are reminded, that the terms on which the Gazette is printed, require "two dollars per annum, paid in advance, or three dollars, at the end of the year." We however propose, to all those who have neglected to comply with the first stipulation, to receive two dollars, paid at any time before the 10th of June next, in full satisfaction for the present year's subscription—and we presume few, or none, will refuse to accede to this proposal.

The United States Gazette.

A newspaper published in Philadelphia, full as well known there by the name of the "British Gazette," which has uniformly done what it could, to prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to defend our enemy, and sully the national character—this paper, has thought proper to notice our vindication of the Kentucky militia, who fought on the west side of the Mississippi, on the glorious 8th of January; and asks us to prove that our countrymen did not run away on that occasion. We despise the *cit* who edits that paper, too much, to notice him further—but to inform the miserable *cits* and *dupes* who read and quote him, we refer them for the truth of our "demonstration" (surely a better one than their "friends" made at Baltimore and New-Orleans) to the correspondence which passed between Generals Jackson and Adair, as published in our last paper. It will there be seen, that 200 Kentucky militia were sent to oppose the whole British force; that after firing from three to seven rounds, they retreated in good order by the command of the general's aid, with the loss of 30 men; that their force thus reduced to 170, and unsupported by general Morgan's larger one, bore the whole brunt of the action on a line as extended as Morgan's, and did not again retreat, until they had discharged seven cartridges, and their flank being turned, they were assailed both in front and rear, by the enemy; and were at no time supported by the renowned general Morgan—who, in the first instance, remained quietly behind his entrenchments—and the as renowned commodore Patterson. So things go in this world. The general is applauded in general orders—the commodore obtains the almost unanimous thanks of Congress—and the Kentuckians, who did all the fighting, return home—slandered, and almost starved, for want of the common necessities of life.

NOTICES OF THE NEWS.

Whatever may be the opinion of those who contend for the divine right of kings, there can but one sentiment prevail, as to the legitimate authority of Napoleon, among all who admit the will of a nation to be the only correct fountain of power. The people, wherever he appeared, have received him with bursts of acclamation and joy. The soldiers, sent out to fight him, he had but to appear in the presence of, and they carry him to the throne on their shields. In the distant provinces, his authority is acknowledged without a murmur, and the tri-colored cockade is universally mounted by the soldiery and the people. Many other particulars, beside those already published in our paper, have reached us by the late arrivals from Europe.

The duke of Belluno's (Victor) division, marching to Paris to oppose him, declared for him before they heard of his arrival there. The duke of Reggio's (Oudinot) sent him congratulatory addresses, which were handed to him at Paris whilst on parade. The duke of Albufera's (Suchet) did not wait to hear of his obtaining any important success, before they declared for him—together with the inhabitants of Alsace, Burgundy & Franche Comte, General Pajol, at Orleans, mounted the tri-colored cockade, and was arrested by Marshal St. Cyr, who shut the gates of the city, but the troops burst them open, and declared for the emperor. Even La Vendee, the seat of the fanatics and royalists, during the revolution, had submitted and sent him addresses. Belgium, whose manufactures flourished under his former reign, and have been depressed by the introduction of English fabrics since the elevation of the Prince of Orange, has shewn strong partialities towards him.

We have before noticed the support which he receives from the celebrated Canot, who upon principle, voted against him—first, as consul for life, and then as emperor. We have now to add, that general Lecourbe, so distinguished in the war of the revolution, who pursued the same course, and for many years retired from public life, has made a voluntary tender of his services, and been honorably noticed and employed.

If these circumstances be a correct test of the public sentiment in France, we believe that all the efforts of combined Europe, cannot displace Napoleon. The French people cannot brook the mortification of having a king forced on them by treachery and by force of powers; and have long since exploded the notion, that any government was legitimate, which had not the sanction of their will. If they are with him, he is irresistible. And their pride, their love of glory, and their patriotism, cannot fail to array them under his banners. Their admiration of a man who gains an empire, as easily as he has often done a battle, must be strongly contrasted in their minds, with the miserable beings, who have been driven from a throne, without making a single effort to prevent it, by the mere terror of his name. Whilst this will raise Napoleon in their esteem, their contempt for the Bourbons must be proportionate.

An English ministerial paper, states that lady Wellington had taken and carried away with her to London, all the crown jewels of France; among which, was the diamond Napoleon wore on his sword, esteemed to be the finest in Europe. Notwithstanding the robbery, we presume Napoleon will be content to let the Bourbons amuse themselves with his trinkets and baubles, so long as he enjoys the substance of power. Four wagon loads of valuable crown effects, were stopped at the Frontiers.

Murat is said to have cut to pieces an Austrian army opposed to him.

General Wilkinson. The Republican Gazette, (of Fredericktown, Md.) says: "We have understood that general Wilkinson is appointed collector of the port of New-Orleans, and retires from the army."

The late events in France and those which are likely to follow, may make the subjoined list of French Dignitaries useful as an article for reference to many of our readers:

Prince CAMBACERES, Arch Chancellor of the Empire.

TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento.

Marshal MASSENA, Prince of Essling.

NEY, Prince of Moskwa.

DAVOUT, Prince of Eckmuhl.

BERTHIER, Prince of Neuchatel and Wagram.

Le BRUN, (dead) Duke of Placentia.

LAFAYETTE (killed) Duke of Montebello.

ANGRAU, Duke of Castiglione.

SOUTY, Duke of Dalmatia.

MONTIER, Duke of Treviso.

BESSIERES, (killed) Duke of Istria.

DUROC, (killed) Duke of Frioul.

VICTOR, Duke of Belluno.

LEFERRE, Duke of Dantzic.

KELLERMAN, Duke of Valmy.

JONOT, Duke of Abrantes.

MARMONT, Duke of Ragusa.

ODINOT, Duke of Reggio.

M'DONALD, Duke of Tarentum.

SUCHET, Duke of Albufera.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

FOUERE, Duke of Otranto.

CAULINCOURT, Duke of Vicenza.

SAVARY, Duke of Rovigo.

ARISTE, Duke of Padua.

CHAMPAIGNY, Duke of Cadore.

MARET, Duke of Bassano.

Nat. Int.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, March 24.

The estimated number of national guards, volunteer and other troops, collected at Melun, to stop the march and crush the hopes of the tyrant, was not less than 100,000 men. The best spirit seemed to prevail among them, they appeared devoted to the cause of the king, and eager to meet and repel his antagonist. A powerful artillery strengthened their positions. Relying on their numbers, they had left the town, the rocks and the forests of Fontainebleau unguarded, preferring the flat plains of Melun, where the whole army might act at once, against the comparatively small band of the invader.

On the 20th, Bonaparte reached and occupied Fontainebleau without opposition. He had at that time with him only 15,000 veteran troops, but other divisions were either following him or advancing to support his right and left flanks, on parallel lines of march. Ney, whose corps is stated at 30,000 men, had previously communicated to the court a declaration signed by the whole army under his command, both officers and men, "that they would not fight for Louis 18, and that they would shed all their blood for Napoleon the great." This declaration, which sufficiently explains the apparent hesitation, inactivity or want of skill in Ney, did not however extinguish the hopes of the Bourbons. They still relied on the good disposition and number of the troops at Melun, and blinded by the addresses sent up from many garrisons and provinces at the very moment of their defection, still thought that their cause would be espoused by the nation as her own. As a measure of precaution, however, part of the king's household was dispatched to secure the road to Calais, in case a retreat should prove necessary, and on the 19th occupied Amiens.

Early on the morning of the 21st, preparations were made on both sides for the encounter which was expected to take place. The French army was drawn up in *en tages* on three lines, the intervals and the flanks armed with batteries. The centre occupied the Paris road. The ground from Fontainebleau to Melun is a continued declivity, so that on entering from the forest, you have a clear view of the country before, whilst on the other hand, those below can easily descry whatever appears on the eminence. An awful silence, broken only at times by peals of martial music, intended to confirm the loyalty of the troops by repeating the royal airs of *Vive Henry Quatre, et la Belle Gabrielle*, or by the voice of the commanders and the march of divisions to their appointed ground, pervaded the king's army. All was anxious expectation; the chiefs, conscious that a moment would decide the fate of the Bourbon dynasty, and the troops, perhaps secretly awed at the thought of meeting in hostility, the man whom they had been accustomed to obey. On the side of Fontainebleau no sound, as of an army rushing to battle was heard. If the enemy was advancing, his troops moved in silence. Perhaps his heart had failed him, and he had retreated during the night. If so, France was saved and Europe free.

At length a light tramping of hooves became audible. It approached: an open carriage attended by a few hussars and dragoons appeared on the skirts of the forest. It drove down the hills with the rapidity of lightning; it reached the advanced posts—"along live the Emperor!" burst from the astonished soldiery! "Napoleon! Napoleon the Great!" spread from rank to rank; bareheaded, Bertrand seated at his right, Drouet at his left, Napoleon continued his course, now waving his hand, now opening his arms to the soldiers whom he called his friends, his companions in arms, whose honor, whose glories, whose country he now came to restore. Alas! the tyrant's courage had a safe foundation. Well he knew that he met men void of honor and traitors to their king. All discipline was forgotten, disobeyed, and insulted: the commanders in chief took to flight; thousands rushed on his passage; acclamations rent the sky. At that moment his own guard descended the hill—the Imperial March was played—the eagles were once more displayed, and those whose deadly weapons were to have aimed at each other's life, embraced as brothers and joined in universal shouts.

In the midst of these greetings did Napoleon pass through the whole of the Royal army, and placing himself at its head, pursued his course to Paris. The population of the villages flocked round him; the inhabitants of Paris, informed of his approach came out to meet

him, at the head of two hundred thousand persons, (to the eternal disgrace of Frenchmen be it said) in the midst of enthusiastic acclamations, did he re-enter the capital, and seat himself in the palace of kings.

Such is the account which has been received, from some, whom Bonaparte's triumphs have forced to seek a shelter in this country. They agree in stating that the enthusiasm displayed in his favor by the people approaches to wildness. They know not how to account for this monstrous popularity; but say, that it surpasses all that was evinced towards him in the midst of the most brilliant victories. Not a musket is said to have been fired since the period of his landing, and both the military and the people are represented to have received him with equal enthusiasm in every place through which he passed.

Letters received from Paris this morning, bring a report that the Toulon fleet had put to sea.

There is a report that Lisle had declared for Bonaparte, and that Bonaparte had arrived there.

The troops and populace at Brest, Cancale and other places, have declared for Bonaparte.

It is said that an embargo has been laid upon all French ships of war in French ports, in order to prevent their putting to sea, and declaring for their legitimate king.

LONDON, March 23.

We learn that an attempt was made on the life of the king of France, in the Tuilleries, on Thursday last. The assassins had got into his majesty's bedroom, where one of them was seized, with a knife on his person, and instantly shot. Such are the accomplices of the traitor Bonaparte.

MARCH 27.

The emperor Alexander, on hearing of the landing of Bonaparte in the Bay of Juan, dispatched one and twenty couriers to different parts of his empire, to put his troops in motion.

MARCH 28.

A packet from Ostend is arrived at Margate, which left Ostend on Sunday, at two in the afternoon. His majesty Louis XVIII had arrived there, and three of his marshals. Monsieur was hourly expected.

Letters from Wesel state, that 1000,000 Prussian troops are proceeding from all parts of Prussia by forced marches to the Rhine.

The elector of Hesse Cassel puts in motion 20,000 of his best troops for the same destination.

We have the authority of an eye-witness, that the entrance of Bonaparte into Paris was not marked with the exultation of the populace to any thing like the extent represented. In no part of the city was the cry of *Vive l'Empereur* heard but opposite to the windows of the Tuilleries, where the occurrence has brought the rabble together.

The following article is not of a recent date:

VIENNA, Feb. 19.

Lord Wellington has arrived, and on Monday all the troops stationed here are to perform a grand manœuvre, in presence of lord Wellington.

It is asserted that at his first meeting with the ministers, he made a remarkable speech, in which among other things he said, that if Great Britain had concluded peace with the U. S. of America on terms little to her advantage, it was merely from the motive of giving peace to the whole world, it was therefore but just that Russia and Prussia, on their part, should likewise abate their immense pretensions, and give way in some measure to the wishes of Austria, France and other powers. The English minister then handed in a sealed note, containing the ultimatum of his government. The affairs of Saxony being settled, the other matters are progressing rapidly.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Havre, to his friends in New-York, dated March 22.

Many causes might be assigned for discontent in France which have favored the change that has taken place, but it has been effected too promptly to have depended upon any thing other than the interference and disposition of the army.

Since the return of the Bourbons to the throne, although uniting with an uncommon share of ability, the most liberal opinions, many acts of government have been impolitic and imprudent. With the exception of himself, the Royal family put themselves at the head of a party which frowned on every one that had taken an active part in the Revolution, that endeavored first, directly by law, afterwards indirectly by exciting the fears of holders of national property, to force them to compromise at trifling considerations, to restore the confiscated estates to the dispossessed emigrants. The liberty of the press was under the control of government, still attacks of the most violent nature were permitted with the appearance of a worse future intention, against many leading characters in France; who tired with Revolutions probably would never have attempted any change, had they felt a security for their property and no fear of being proscribed by the disgrace and insult which was constantly heaped upon them.

There was besides a hatred founded on contempt for the emigrants and an universal fear of the encroachments of arbitrary power founded on the known sentiments and probable intention of Monsieur and his Sons with regard to the Constitution. The spirit of the army independent of their feeling towards Napoleon as their General, was excited almost to mutiny by fear that court influence would deprive their officers of their active service and advancement in favor of the sons of emigrants and favorites.

The nation also was under the impression that the incorrigible prejudices and bigotry of the heirs apparent to the throne would induce them at a future period to attempt subjecting it to the "ancient regime" and superstitions of priestcraft.

The king alone, in the opinion of every one, was free of the faults and prejudices of his family and their party, but in his desire to establish the grand principle that no throne should be occupied by a Sovereign whose authority was not derived from inherent rights he pushed Maret to extremities, and made a natural coalition between him and those who wished to work troubles in France and Italy. The Duke of Orleans who has pretensions to inherit the crown of Naples was intriguing to have the ancient dynasty re-established there—indeed every individual of those who had lately come to power was so attentively employed in schemes of individual interest that they did not even dream of the danger that threatened them. The loyalty displayed by the inhabitants of Paris, of this and every other town of France; the voluntary enrolment and subscriptions of money to defend Louis the 18th, persuaded me that he would not be driven from Paris without much bloodshed; but things have been so speedily decided that there was no time to organize resistance, and this town which was unanimous and enthusiastic for the king has acknowledged Napoleon.

Failure of the Expedition against New-Orleans.

From the Journal des Debats (a Paris paper) 10th March.

LONDON, March 8.

The news which the Admiralty has received respecting the unfortunate result of the expedition against New-Orleans, was brought by Captain Percy. These disastrous events were foreseen by those better acquainted with the difficulties, which our army had naturally to encounter, from the local situation, as well as from the time the Americans had to collect their forces. On the contrary, no real advantage could be expected from the capture of the place, which our ministers surely could never think of keeping. This city, being situated lower than the tides of the Mississippi, and the Americans being masters of the upper part of this immense river, would at any time have had it in their power to inundate the city, like another Walcheren, where our troops would only have found their graves. This expedition, consequently, had no other object than plunder of the merchandise deposited there, similar to the expedition against St. Mary's, which latter by the way has only tended to weaken our army intended for the main attack.

Morning Chronicle.

MARCH 10.

The following is a British account of the glorious affair of the 8th of January, before New-Orleans, taken from a London paper of the 10th March.

"Official dispatches have arrived, and brought us details respecting the operations of our army before New-Orleans. We obtained some success on the day of our landing, & in the encounters which took place on the following days. The 8th of January was fixed upon to attack the enemy's position. That attack was unsuccessful, from various causes unconnected with the courage of the troops and the dispositions of the Generals. We were obliged to resume the position which we occupied before the combat. Major Gen. Packenham, who headed our troops, was killed on the *glacis*.—Majors Gens. Gibbs and Keane were wounded almost at the same inst. We have had 586 men killed, 1516 wounded and 552 missing. The result of our little army is a deficit of 2654 men.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Despatches have been received at the Department of State from our minister in France by Mr. Storror, narrating the events which have recently taken place in France.

They do not, as we understand, nor could it be expected they should, contain any thing immediately important to the interests of the United States.

Mr. Crawford was expected shortly to return to this country. Mr. Gallatin, his successor, was in Paris—tho he had not heard of, nor from what we hear, did he at all expect, his appointment as Minister to France.—*National Intelligencer*.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

The squadron at this port destined for the Straits, is not yet ready for sea. If it does not sail within a week, Commodore Decatur, it is said, will not go out, as Commodore Bainbridge is on the eve of his departure from Boston, as Commander in Chief of the expedition.

VIRGINIA ERECT!

More than compensation.

We learn from sources, which we think may be depended on, that Basset (rep.) is elected over Eyre (fed.) in a district lately represented by a federalist; that Smith (rep.) is elected over Matthews, (fed.) in a district lately represented by a (fed.) that McCoy (rep.) is elected over Gen. Porterfield (fed.) and Clay (rep.) over Rice (fed.)—Thus Virginia gains two republican votes, and loses one thro' the election of Randolph.—Nett republican gain in the next congress, at least two! [Enquirer.

By a gentleman from Vincennes, we have the following distressing intelligence:—The Indians have surprised a party of rangers from fort Harrison, 33 in number, and killed all but 3—great fears are entertained for the fort, which was but weakly garrisoned. The inhabitants of Vincennes were marching to its relief.

The Great Question Examined.

Persons holding subscription papers to the above work, are earnestly solicited to forward them to this office, that the work may immediately be put to press.

CASH

Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard, and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their factory, upper end of Main street.

MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN.

May 9, 1815.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to me by Note or Account, either for Merchandise or for Medical services, are requested to come forward before the 1st day of July and discharge them—those claims not paid by that period, will be placed in an officer's hands for collection, without discrimination.

E. WARFIELD.

May 16, 1815.

21-3

AUCTION.

By virtue of two Deeds of Trust, executed by Joseph Connor to the subscriber, dated, the one on the 30th December, the other on the 2d day of January last,

Will be sold

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON FRIDAY, the 2d. day of June next,

A CERTAIN

LOT OF GROUND,

Lying on Constitution street, adjoining Mr. S. Biles' lot near Mrs. Harris' rope walk, Containing about 52 feet front, and extending back about 100 feet to an alley; on which is a new Brick House, under cover, about 86 by 22 feet, one and a half stories, with cellar under the whole. The above will be sold on a credit of sixty days, for \$280—the remainder in 12 & 18 months—approved negotiable endorsed notes, required.

The sale will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

EDWARD HOW.

Attendance given by D. BRADFORD, Auc.

May 17, 1815.

21-2

On Wednesday May 31.

Will be sold at auction, ON A CREDIT OF SIX & EIGHT MONTHS, 4 Bolster Beds, 4 Feather ditto, 4 Under ditto, 1 Cot, 2 pair large Blankets, 1 Side Board, 1 set Dining Tables, 1 Tea Table, 30 Chairs, 1 Settee, 1 Scotch Carpet, 2 pair Brass Andirons, 2 pair Shovel and Tong, 1 Secretary, 1 Bureau, 1 pair Plated Candlesticks, 1 Elegant Gig and Harness.

AT FOUR MONTHS CREDIT

For approved negotiable endorsed paper, the following articles:

PICTURES. Othello, Henry the Fifth, Rural Courtship, 2 Hunting pieces, Sylvia and Pilgrim, The Falls of Niagara, the Pyramids of Egypt, View of the Dardanelles, Four Seasons, And a great variety of other Pictures.

ALSO—

2 dozen of Small Looking Glasses, 1 dozen of New-York Manufactured Hats of three qualities,

An assortment of very low priced House Paper

And a quantity of Mahogany Veneers, of the first, second and third qualities.

A great variety of KITCHEN FURNITURE, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, at the house of Mr. Geib, on Main street, two doors above Mr. Frazer's shop.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

May 10, 1815.

Will positively be sold,

WITHOUT RESERVE, On Saturday next, the 26th of May,

The HOUSES & LOTS,

The Property of Jacob Hull, lying on High and Water streets, consisting of a BRICK HOUSE, 28 1/2 by 35 feet, a comfortable log house, weather-boarded, being an excellent stand for a Grocery, with Stables &c. &c. The sale will take place at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the Premises.

Terms for the whole:

One thousand dollars, payable in sixty days, and the remainder in one, two and three years. Bond, with approved security, will be required.

JACOB HULL.

Attendance given by D. BRADFORD, Auc.

STRAYED.

A Chesnut Sorrel Mare

Left me at Paris on the 9th instant—was pursued as far as Mr. Hallow's on the road to Lexington, and has not since been heard of. She is 5 or 6 years old, about 15 1/2 hands high, hind feet white, star in the forehead; paces and trots, active, well formed and easily frightened—she had a rope about her neck when she broke away. A generous reward will be given to any person who will deliver her or who will have her secured for me.

W. T. BARRY.

16th May, 1815.

PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, GLAZING, CUTTING GLASS, &c.

THOMAS T. BURNS & ALFORD BARNES.

Respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen & the public in general, that they will carry on the above business in all their various branches, at their shop on Main Cross-street, a few doors above Mr. Holmes's, and opposite to Mr. Ashton's Carriage Shop. They hope by paying prompt attention to their business, to merit a share of public patronage. They will execute their work on the short- & notice, and in the best manner—they except none. Also, two or three apprentices wanted to the above business.

Lexington, May 16. 20-11

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers living in Lexington, on Saturday the 13th instant, A Negro Man named JACOB, aged about 28 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, tolerable slender made, thin visage, nose rather longer than usual for negroes, bushy head, between a black and yellow complexion, free spoken, will probably make for Virginia as he was raised between Richmond and Norfolk—he took with him Tow Linen Pantaloons and shirt, and we expect Lindsay Round-about and Pantaloons, which he will probably exchange—no other clothes recollected. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state and returned to us, or Twenty-five Dollars if within the state, or secured in any jail so that we get him again.

Morrison, Bowwells & Sutton.

Lexington, 16th May, 1815. 21-11

Take Notice.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the stable of James Eades, in Lexington, on Monday night, the 6th of May, 1815, a handsome Gray Horse, between 6 and 7 years old, shod all round, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, E S—he was bought out of a drove that came from Cumberland—perhaps, if not stolen, has made towards that place—Any person taking up said horse, and bringing him to me, shall be well Rewarded for their trouble.

THOMAS C. EADES.

Lexington, 10th May, 1815. 21-11

Attention!!

The Members of the MISSISSINNEY Troop of Cavalry, are required to parade on Wednesday the 24th May, at 10 o'clock Precisely—Completely armed and equipped according to law, and the rules of the Troop—it being Battalion Muster.

Place of Parade the Public Square in Lexington.

By order of the Captain.

JOSEPH I. LEMAN, Ord. Sergt.

Wanted to purchase,

FIVE NEGRO BOYS and ONE NEGRO GIRL, between the ages of 15 and 25 years, for which Cash will be given.

Inquire of the Printer.



From the Philadelphia Repository.

THE ORIGIN OF KISSING.

'Twas on a fine, delightful day,
The dew was round her weeping;
As Adam's lovely consort lay
In early Eden, sleeping.

O'er her rich lips, warm drops of dew
From bending roses shed;
And round her eye's cerulean blue,
A kindling glory spread.

Health's bright hues mantled in her face,
Her hair fresh roses braided—
But her rich lips, of all their grace,
The dewy rose leaves shaded.

Along the bower, as Adam strayed
(Twas then his favorite duty),
His wand'ring steps he fondly stayed
To watch the sleeping beauty.

And bending o'er he bound with care
Her limbs with many a blossom,
And wrung the dew drops from her hair,
And breathed them from her bosom.

With trembling breath his fond lips chase
The flowers that seem'd to smother;
So thick they cluster'd o'er the face
Of man's delightful mother.

And as her lips o'er her's he drew,
Strange was the touch and thrilling;
For never rose gave touch so new,
So full of rapture filling.

Long with the wond'rous rose he play'd,
All glowing with emotion;
And never yet to flower was paid,
Such rapturous devotion.

His frequent sighs, his transports new,
Eve's tranquil slumbers frightened;
And from her scented couch she flew,
And on the green alighted.

And as her arms were open thrown,
Her loose hair in disorder;
'Twas like a shower of roses blown,
From Eden's blooming border.

Man's gallant father stood amazed,
Delighted beat his bosom;
And long and eagerly he gazed,
Upon the breathing blossom.

Then round the fair his arms he flung,
Filling her with strange blisses;
And melting o'er her beauties hung,
And covered her with kisses.

And since that early hour, the kiss
Has been man's dearest treasure,
For all his griefs a balm of bliss,
In all his pains a pleasure.

Misers, says the editor of the Annual Necrology, are generally bachelors. This circumstance undoubtedly originates in a peculiar species of economy; for possessing the faculty of retention in an eminent degree, they seem averse to the idea of even squandering away their affections!

A gentleman passing the shop of Mr. Tasswell, tea-dealer, observed, his name would be as well without a T.

He was reading in a country newspaper an advertisement for two smart devils, of good morals, in a Printing-office, observed, "that in his opinion, there were already devils enough among the printers."

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

The American sailor, in every instance, has been conspicuous for coolness and courage in the moment of battle. The following little anecdote shews his true character:

A sailor who was with Macdonough in the engagement with the British fleet on Lake Champlain, and who had been hard at work from the commencement until the conclusion of the fight, seeing the British flag lowered, with a smile on his countenance he addressed a companion, "Well Jack, this is all the fun I've had this war," at the same time very leisurely wiping the sweat from his face. "Then by Jove," replied the other, "I am still more fortunate, for this is the second frolic I have had."

"He was with Jones at the taking of the Frolic."

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

I & E. WOODRUFF,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington. They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, An elegant assortment of Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Leans, &c. OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS, Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c. Which they will dispose of very low for Cash.

ALL KINDS OF Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE. Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c. ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of

Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-tf

Electrical Machine.

AN ELECTRICAL MACHINE, on a new and improved plan, is now for sale by
H. ELLINGWOOD.
Enquire at the Shoe Store of Hay & Boardman.
February 18, 1815. 8-tf

Hand and Machine Cards.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM WHITTEMORE & CO. Boston, that having extended their machinery for stocking all kinds of Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular supply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHES CARDS, HATTERS JACKS—Also MACHINE CARDS, ELLETTING & COMB PLATE—all warranted of superior quality.—Orders punctually and faithfully executed on liberal terms.

TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE,
Agent N. York Manufacturing Company,
No. 133, Pearl-street.
New-York, Feb. 14, 1815.

COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery, may be had of the above Manufacturer at
LEWIS SANDERS,
Lexington.
March 1, 1815. 10-6m.

BOARDING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOGWOOD tenders her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her during a residence of Eight years in Lexington, and announces to them and the public, her intention of recommencing her School on Monday, the 27th inst.

Terms as usual.
March 11, 1815.

DAVID TODD has recommenced the practice of Law, and will punctually attend the Fayette Circuit and County Courts. His office is three doors below Frazer's corner towards Water Street.

Those indebted to him on Store accounts, are requested to call and settle them, in a few days. All those unsettled will be handed to Mr. Thos. Worland.

12-tf March 18, 1815.

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.

The subscriber has also,
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.

Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.

A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-
RY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.

Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large,
likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.

Also, an excellent SCDDLE HORSE—he is
well qualified for a long journey.

M. BURROWS,
Mulberry-street, April 3. 49-tf

CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general assortment in his line.

Country merchants will be supplied with
CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMBS,
SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c.

OF THE BEST QUALITIES,
And on as liberal terms as circumstances will admit.

N. B.—Commands for parties will be attended to on the shortest notice.

February 20.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

M. R. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Robb and Vigus, Cheap-side, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at all hours of the day.

40-tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN LOWRY.
HIRAM SHAW.

Sept. 19. 38
N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by
J. LOWRY.

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.

41
Hiram Shaw.

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Taul's place on the Fates Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.

October 17. 42

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 43-4

To Creditors & Debtors.

JAMES COLEMAN & ROBERT MEGOWAN having assigned over all and every species of their property to the Subscriber, in trust, to satisfy in full or in equal proportion all those creditors who will execute to them a release; the subscriber for the purpose of executing this trust, will for the present attend on Monday's, Wednesday's, Friday's and Saturday's, where the creditors of James Coleman and Robert Megowan, individually, and of the different firms in which they are interested, shall have an exhibit of the trust and may execute the release, so as to entitle them to the benefit of the assignment. After sufficient notice is given to all the creditors, to afford them an opportunity to have the benefit of the trust the Trustee will then proceed to dispose of the various species of property, in that manner he deems best calculated to secure the interest of all parties concerned; in the intermediate time, by the aid of agents, he will endeavor to procure such information as to the situation and value of the property in trust, and adjust the balances due them, so as to enable him to exhibit to the creditors signing the release, a complete history of the situation and value of each and every species of property, and will then receive sealed proposals from those creditors for any part of said estate or adopt such other plans for the disposition of the property as may be agreed on at a meeting of said creditors, personally or by proxy.

WM. S. DALLAM, Trustee.
Lexington, Dec. 14, 1814. 51-tf

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.

32-tf August 8, 1814.

Work for the Tinker hot good wives
He is a lad of METTLE,
I wish that you could mend your lives,
As he can mend a Kettle.

THOMAS REID,
Copper & Tin Smith & Brazier,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he makes and mends Still Boilers and Coppers of every description—Tin-ware made and repaired, Delf, Queens, China, and Glass Ware mended in such a manner as to make them equally substantial with the new. Those disposed to call on him may find him on the old Public Spring Lot, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Woodruff as a foundry, opposite to Mr. Lewis Sanders, and next above the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

THOMAS REID,
51-tf December 19.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.

1 January 2, 1815.

State of Kentucky,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.

MARCH TERM, 1815.

Robert Barr, COMPLAINANT against Simon Gratz,

Hyman Gratz, Sarah Gratz, Rebecca Gratz, Joseph Gratz, Reuben Eting and Frances his wife (late Frances Gratz) Samuel Hays and Ritchie his wife (late Ritchie Gratz) Solomon Moses and Rachel his wife (late Rachel Gratz) heirs of Michael Gratz, deceased, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE complainant, by his attorney, this day filed his bill;—and the said defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the said court, that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; therefore on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants shall appear here on or before the 1st day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken and considered as confessed against them;—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this commonwealth agreeably to law; and it is ordered, that this suit be continued until the next court. A true copy. Attest,

16-8 **THOMAS BODLEY, C. F. C. C.**

State of Kentucky,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.

MARCH TERM, 1815.

John Hopkins, and the heirs and representatives of Ephraim Polke, deceased, COMPLAINANTS,

Against
John Morris and Elizabeth Morris, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants, and the defendant Elizabeth Morris having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the said court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; therefore, on the motion of the complainants by their attorney, it is ordered, that unless she shall appear here on or before the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainants bill, the same will be taken as confessed against her; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this commonwealth, for eight weeks in succession agreeably to law.

A copy. Attest,
THOMAS BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

April 12, 1815. 16-8

HAY & BOARDMAN'S

Shoe Ware-House,

CORNER of Main and Mill-streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. H. & L. Hawkins, where they are now opening the most elegant assortment of SHOES, of every description, that ever were offered for sale in this place, which will be sold low at wholesale and retail.

Also, Gentlemen's first quality BOOTS, Children's Morocco HATS, and Morocco SKINS suitable for Bookbinders, Coach-makers, Hatters, Saddlers, &c.

N. B. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our goods, which we flatter ourselves will give general satisfaction.

12-tf
The Editors of the Knoxville Gazette, Knoxville—Clarion, Nashville, and Recorder, Clarksville, will please insert the above advertisement two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

Lexington, March 17, 1815.

Plastering & Stoco-Work.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,
[From Charleston, South-Carolina]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches—Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short-street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.
March 11, 1815. 11-tf

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Wilgus and Clarke, in the Columbian Inn,

WAS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, either by note or book account, are requested to call immediately and settle the same, with Asa Wilgus, who is authorized to adjust all debts due to and from said firm, as no indulgence will be given; and all those having demands against said firm, are requested to make them good against said firm.

ASA WILGUS.
February 18. 8-tf

Columbian Inn.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is now the sole proprietor of the COLUMBIAN INN, having purchased out the interest of Wilgus & Clarke, and has removed to Lexington for the purpose of keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE there. The situation of this house is known to be the most convenient stand in Lexington for a tavern, being near the centre of the town and immediately opposite and not more than 50 steps from the south-east side of the court-house. The subscriber has increased the number of his beds and servants in and about his house—His table shall be furnished with every thing that the markets afford, and his bar shall always be supplied with the best FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS. The Stables are large and commodious, capable of holding upwards of one hundred horses, and shall be constantly supplied with Hay, Oats, Corn, &c. and attentive and experienced ostlers. Those who please to favour the subscriber with their custom, may rely on every attention being paid to them, to make them as comfortable as possible.

ASA WILGUS.
February 18. 8-tf

NOTICE.

I DO hereby notify and forwarn all and every person or persons, whoever, from trading for, or taking an assignment or endorsement on negotiable notes drawn by me in favor of & endorsed by Wm. Clarke, and given to William Walden: both dated at Lexington, July 22d, 1814, and each for one hundred and eighty-seven dollars thirty-three cents—one payable twelve months after date; as I do not intend paying said notes unless compelled by law—the consideration for which they were given, having failed.

ASA WILGUS.
February 13. 8

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by McALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to send themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.

Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-tf

I have just received a quantity of

Loaf Sugar,
OF PRIME QUALITY,

and will sell the same at 50 cents per pound.
BARTH BLOUNT.

January 28, 1815. 5-tf

Downing & Grant,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,

And are now opening at their shop on Short-street, Lexington,

An elegant and fashionable assortment of

Paper Hangings,

Composed of the richest and most modern Patterns.

ALSO,

A general assortment of

Groceries,

Of the best quality, consisting of—Gun-Powder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Spice and Nutmegs, Cheese of an excellent quality—M'Quic's best Chewing Tobacco, Spanish and Common Segars—Spun and Raw Cotton—Powder and Shot—Writing and Letter Paper—Madira & Sherry Wines, Red and White proof French Brandy, Gin, Peach Brandy, Whiskey, &c.—Oysters, Shad and Herring, &c. &c.

They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Paints, Putty and Brushes, Glass, &c. &c. all of which will be sold on the most moderate terms for Cash or Bank Notes.

PAINTING, GLAZING & PAPERING, done as usual.

Feb. 6, 1815. 6-tf

The Subscriber

WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF

PLANK AND SCANTLING,

OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES;

For which a liberal price will be given.

R. B. SPALDING.
N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journey men House Joiners, of steady habits.

Lex. January 3, 1815. 3—

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill-street, opposite Mr. John Bradford,

10 1-4 Acres of WOODLAND, two miles from a town, on the Henry's Mill road—and a CARRIAGE AGE that has been about a year in use.

JOHN HART.
Lexington, February 11, 1815. 7-tf

FOR SALE,

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE and **LOT** near the State house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-tf

Will be Sold,

BY wholesale, at prime cost, with costs of carriage, the whole stock of J. & G. Geib's MUSIC STORE, consisting of Piano Forte's, Violin's, Clarionets, Flutes, Flies, Drums, Trumpets, Bugles, Bassoons, Tambourines, Flageolets, &c. &c.

A collection of well selected MUSIC for all instruments.

French and American PAPER for rooms.

Mahogany VENEERS.

A few common LOOKING GLASSES.

A very great variety of PRINTS elegantly mounted; and a great variety of other articles in the Music line too tedious to mention.

N. B. As J. & G. Geib intend closing the concern, is the reason they offer the above articles at prime cost.

Also, for sale as above, an elegant GIG, entirely new at 6 & 8 months.

14-tf
Lexington, April 1, 1815.

Dancing School.

JOHN DARRAC, a native of France, and for several years a professor of Dancing, in various cities in this country, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open in an